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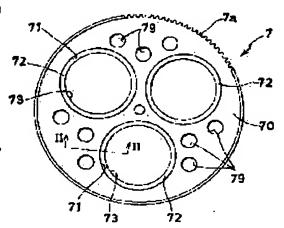
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(54) DOUBLE SIDE POLISHING CARRIER

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a double side polishing carrier capable of being easily manufactured in a short time, improving the durability, and reducing the cost required for polishing process.

SOLUTION: The double side polishing carrier 7 of this invention is made up of a carrier body 70 made of meta (for example, SK material or SUS material) having plural work storage holes 71..., and work holding parts 72, etc., made of resin material which are formed so as to be fusion-fixed to the inside peripheral surfaces of the work storage holes 71, etc., and the work holding parts 72, etc., are characterized by the fact that they respectively have work holding holes 73, etc., inside the themselves.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] the work-piece attaching part which carried out welding immobilization, which formed in the inner skin of the work-piece receipt hole of the body of a carrier which has a work-piece receipt hole, and which consists of a metal, and the above-mentioned body of a carrier in the carrier for double-sided polish which uses for double-sided polish of a thin meat-like work piece and which consists of resin material -- since -- the carrier for double-sided polish characterized by what a work piece held for to the hole for work-piece maintenance which formed in this work-piece attaching part.

[Claim 2] The above-mentioned work-piece attaching part is a carrier for double-sided polish according to claim 1 which pours resin material into a work-piece receipt hole, is made to carry out welding to the inner skin of a work-piece receipt hole, carries out pressing of the resin material, forms a resin layer, and opens and forms the hole for work-piece maintenance in the resin layer.

[Claim 3] The above-mentioned work-piece receipt hole is a carrier for double-sided polish according to claim 1 or 2 which has the concave section or the height for a stop in a part.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the carrier for double-sided polish used for double-sided polish of the work piece of the shape of thin meat, such as a semi-conductor wafer. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, polish of polishing, wrapping, etc. which are performed to both sides of a semi-conductor wafer is performed by holding a semi-conductor wafer with the carrier. This carrier was formed more thinly than a semi-conductor wafer, and it is equipped with the work-piece receipt hole while making it held in the predetermined location between the top board of a double-sided grinder, and a lower lapping plate. And a semi-conductor wafer is inserted and held to this work-piece receipt hole, and the vertical side of a semi-conductor wafer is put with polish implements, such as abrasive cloth formed in the opposed face of a top board and a lower lapping plate, and it grinds, supplying polish liquid to a polished surface.

[0003] Since a big load is applied to a carrier on the occasion of this double-sided polish, the body of a carrier was formed with the metal plate, and reinforcement has usually been secured. Moreover, since a chipping and a crack will occur to a semi-conductor wafer if a semi-conductor wafer contacts a metal directly in this case, he inserts the frame made of resin in the inner skin of the hole for work-piece maintenance, and is trying to prevent a chipping and a crack by holding a semi-conductor wafer in the frame made of this resin.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, as mentioned above, when he was trying to insert the frame made of resin in a work-piece receipt hole, the cost which must make the periphery configuration of this frame made of resin what has a good precision, that processing takes time amount to, and a polish process takes had become the factor which becomes high.

[0005] Moreover, since the frame made of resin was taken and comes to have turned with a work piece at the time of polish processing, since it is only in contact between this frame made of resin, and a work-piece receipt hole, and the frame made of resin deformed gradually by the circumference of that companion, that endurance also had to become low, and had to be exchanged frequently and the cost which a polish process takes also from this point was able to pull up it.

[0006] Then, in order to prevent the circumference of the companion of such a frame made of resin, when forming a crevice in the inner circumference of a work-piece receipt hole, forming heights in the periphery of one frame made of resin and inserting the frame made of resin in a work-piece receipt hole, fitting of the crevice and heights is carried out mutually, and there is also a thing it was made to stop the frame made of resin to a work-piece receipt hole side. thus, the work-piece receipt hole of what can, to be sure, prevent the circumference of the companion of the frame made of resin if it carries out -- a crevice -- moreover, heights needed to be formed in the periphery of the frame made of resin, respectively, and the processing became more complicated.

[0007] This invention was proposed in view of the above, and can be produced easily in a short time, its

endurance can also improve, and it aims at offering the carrier for double-sided polish which can reduce the cost which a polish process takes. 180001

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, invention according to claim 1 In the carrier for double-sided polish used for double-sided polish of a thin meat-like work piece The body of a carrier which has a work-piece receipt hole and which consists of a metal, and the workpiece attaching part which carried out welding immobilization, which was formed in the inner skin of the work-piece receipt hole of the above-mentioned body of a carrier and which consists of resin material, since -- it is characterized by holding a work piece to the hole for work-piece maintenance formed in this work-piece attaching part.

[0009] Moreover, in addition to the configuration of invention according to claim 1 which described above invention according to claim 2, the above-mentioned work-piece attaching part pours resin material into a work-piece receipt hole, it is made it to carry out welding to the inner skin of a workpiece receipt hole, it carries out pressing of the resin material, and is characterized by what a resin layer is formed, and the hole for work-piece maintenance is opened and formed in the resin layer for. [0010] Moreover, in addition to the configuration of invention according to claim 1 or 2 which described above invention according to claim 3, the above-mentioned work-piece receipt hole is characterized by what it has the concave section or the height for a stop for in a part.

[0011]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The gestalt of implementation of this invention is explained at a detail based on a drawing below.

[0012] Drawing of longitudinal section in which drawing 1 shows partially the outline configuration of the double-sided polish equipment with which the carrier for double-sided polish of this invention is used, and drawing 2 are the top views showing partially the outline configuration of that double-sided polish equipment, and the I-I view Fig. of drawing 1 and drawing 3 are the top views showing the configuration of the carrier for double-sided polish of this invention. In these drawings, it is equipment which carries out mirror plane finishing of both sides of the semi-conductor wafer as a work piece, it has the lower lapping plate 2 and top board 3 which were prepared by carrying out phase opposite up and down, and double-sided polish equipment 1 rotates each of these surface plates 2 and 3 by the driving source (illustration abbreviation) to the circumference of a medial axis 4 while abrasive cloth 2a and 3a is attached in the opposed face side, respectively.

[0013] Moreover, while a sun gear 5 is formed in lower lapping plate 2 core, tooth part 6a of an internal gear 6 has attended the periphery, and periphery gear-tooth 7a of the disc-like carrier 7 (only henceforth a "carrier") for double-sided polish concerning this invention has geared to each tooth parts 5a and 6a of this sun gear 5 and an internal gear 6. And two or more formation of the hole 73 for work-piece maintenance is carried out so that it may mention later for details on this carrier 7. After inserting and holding the semi-conductor wafer 8 thicker than the board thickness of a carrier 7 to this hole 73 for work-piece maintenance, Put this semi-conductor wafer 8 by the lower lapping plate 2 and the top board 3, and make it revolve around the sun, making a carrier 7 rotate with a sun gear 5 and an internal gear 6, a relative direction is made to rotate a lower lapping plate 2 and a top board 3, and it grinds with each abrasive cloth 2a and 3a.

[0014] In that case, polish liquid is supplied from the nozzle 11 of the upper part of a top board 3, and it sends into a polished surface through the through tube 12 prepared in the top board 3. The through-hole 79 (drawing 3) is formed in the carrier 7, and polish liquid is uniformly supplied also to the polished surface by the side of an inferior surface of tongue through this through-hole 79.

[0015] from work-piece attaching part 72 -- to which a carrier 7 serves as the body 70 of a carrier which has two or more work-piece receipt hole 71 --, and with which it consists of a metal (for example, SK material and SUS material) from the resin material of work-piece receipt hole 71 -- which carried out welding immobilization, and which was formed in inner skin as shown in drawing 3 -- becoming -- each of this work-piece attaching part 72 -- among those, the direction -- the object for work-piece maintenance -- it has hole 73 --.

[0016] And this work-piece attaching part 72 pours resin material into the work-piece receipt hole 71, it is made it to carry out welding to the inner skin of the work-piece receipt hole 71, it carries out pressing of that resin material, forms a resin layer all over the work-piece receipt hole 71, opens the hole 73 for work-piece maintenance in that resin layer, and is formed in it. In addition, polyimide, a polyamide, polyethylene, polypropylene, polyacetal, epoxy, the poly carbo, PET bottle material, etc. are used for the resin material which forms the work-piece attaching part 72. Moreover, let the amount of the resin material poured into the work-piece receipt hole 71 be only the amount which buries the whole work-piece receipt hole 71.

[0017] <u>Drawing 4</u> is the II-II line sectional view of <u>drawing 3</u>, and is drawing showing the configuration of the body of a carrier, and a work-piece attaching part. In this drawing, the work-piece attaching part 72 is welded and united with the body 70 side of a carrier by the resin material poured into the work-piece receipt hole 71. From the body 70 of a carrier, and the work-piece attaching part 72, the thick semi-conductor wafer 8 is inserted and it is held at the hole 73 for work-piece maintenance formed in the way among this work-piece attaching part 72.

[0018] Thus, with this operation gestalt, since a carrier 1 can be more easily formed compared with the case of the conventional frame made of resin since resin material is poured into the work-piece receipt hole 71 of the body 70 of a carrier and the work-piece attaching part 72 is formed, and floor to floor time can also be shortened, the cost which a polish process takes can be reduced.

[0019] Moreover, since the work-piece attaching part 72 is welded to the body 70 side of a carrier in one, what the work-piece attaching part 72 takes with the semi-conductor wafer 8, and deforms a time for cannot be generated, therefore it can raise the endurance of the work-piece attaching part 72 sharply, and can reduce the cost which a polish process takes also from this point.

[0020] Moreover, since the body 70 of a carrier is formed with the metal, sufficient reinforcement which also bears the big load applied at the time of polish is securable, therefore it is stabilized and polish can be performed.

[0021] Moreover, since the body 70 of a carrier is formed with the metal, compared with the case where can secure reinforcement even if it makes it thin, therefore the body of a carrier is formed by resin, it also becomes possible to grind the semi-conductor wafer 8 much more thinly, and it can respond to the thickness dimension demanded flexibly.

[0022] Furthermore, since the semi-conductor wafer 8 is held by resin material, the chipping and crack of the semi-conductor wafer 8 can be reduced sharply.

[0023] Although the work-piece receipt hole 71 by the side of the body 70 of a carrier is made into a periphery-like configuration and it was made to carry out welding of the work-piece attaching part 72 in accordance with this periphery in the above-mentioned explanation The concave section 711 for a stop as partially shown in the work-piece receipt hole 71 at drawing 5 (A), or the height 712 for a stop as shown in drawing 5 (B) may be formed, and you may constitute so that welding of the resin material may be carried out to the work-piece receipt hole 71 of this configuration. Thus, by constituting, it can unite with the body 70 side of a carrier further, and the work-piece attaching part 72 can become a thing positive [one layer of circumference prevention of companion nearby of the work-piece attaching part 72], and can also raise the endurance further.

[0024] Moreover, although the body 70 of a carrier was explained as a metal simple substance, resin material is coated on this surface of metal, a metal is covered, and you may make it prevent that the semi-conductor wafer 8 is polluted with a metal.

[0025]

[Effect of the Invention] Since this invention consists of the above-mentioned configuration, the effectiveness that it explains below can be done so.

[0026] In claim 1 and invention according to claim 2, since a carrier can be more easily formed compared with the case of the conventional frame made of resin since resin material is poured into the work-piece receipt hole of the body of a carrier and a work-piece attaching part is formed, and floor to floor time can also be shortened, the cost which a polish process takes can be reduced.

[0027] Moreover, since the work-piece attaching part is welded to the body side of a carrier in one, what

a work-piece attaching part takes with a semi-conductor wafer at the time of polish, and a time transforms cannot be generated, therefore can raise the endurance of a work-piece attaching part sharply, and the cost which a polish process takes also from this point can be reduced.

[0028] Moreover, since the metal is used for fields other than the part which a work piece contacts, sufficient reinforcement which also bears the big load applied at the time of polish is securable, it is stabilized and double-sided polish can be performed.

[0029] In invention according to claim 3, since the concave section or the height for a stop was partially prepared in the work-piece receipt hole, it can unite with the body side of a carrier further, a work-piece attaching part can be prevented certainly [one layer of circumference of companion nearby of a work-piece attaching part], and the endurance can also raise it further.

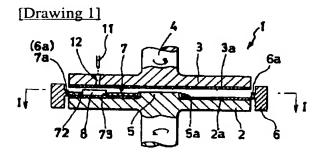
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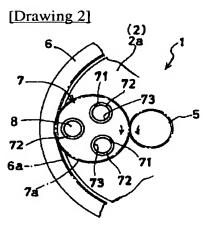
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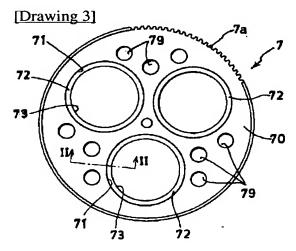
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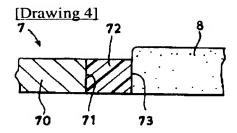
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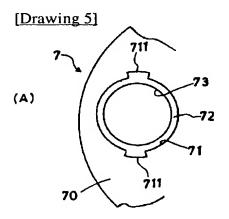
DRAWINGS

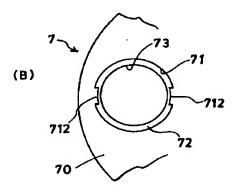












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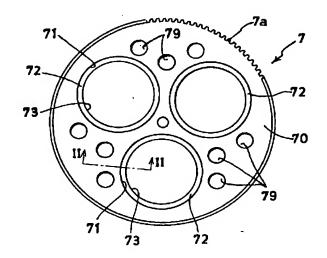
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(54) 【発明の名称】 両面研磨用キャリア

(57)【要約】

【課題】 簡単にかつ短時間で作製でき、耐久性も向上 でき、研磨工程に要するコストを低減できるようにす る。

【解決手段】 との発明の両面研磨用キャリア7は、複 数のワーク収納孔71…を有する、金属(例えばSK材 やSUS材) からなるキャリア本体70と、ワーク収納 孔71…の内周面に融着固定して形成した、樹脂材から なるワーク保持部72…とからなり、このワーク保持部 72…の各々はその内方にワーク保持用孔73…を有し ている、ととを特徴としている。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 薄肉状のワークの両面研磨に使用する両面研磨用キャリアにおいて、

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ワーク収納孔を有する、金属からなるキャリア本体と、 上記キャリア本体のワーク収納孔の内周面に融着固定し て形成した、樹脂材からなるワーク保持部と、

からなり、このワーク保持部に形成したワーク保持用孔 にワークを保持するようにした、

ことを特徴とする両面研磨用キャリア。

【請求項2】 上記ワーク保持部は、ワーク収納孔に樹脂材を注入してワーク収納孔の内周面に融着させ、その樹脂材を加圧成形して樹脂層を形成し、その樹脂層にワーク保持用孔を開けて形成する、請求項1に記載の両面研磨用キャリア。

【請求項3】 上記ワーク収納孔は、一部に係止用の凹 状部もしくは凸状部を有する、請求項1または2に記載 の両面研磨用キャリア。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】との発明は、半導体ウェハ等 20 の薄肉状のワークの両面研磨に使用する両面研磨用キャリアに関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、半導体ウェハの両面に対して行うポリッシングやラッピング等の研磨は、キャリアによって半導体ウェハを保持して行っている。とのキャリアは、半導体ウェハより薄く形成され、両面研磨機の上定盤と下定盤の間の所定位置に保持し得るようにされるとともにワーク収納孔を備えている。そして、このワーク収納孔に半導体ウェハを挿入して保持し、上定盤と下定 30 盤の対向面に設けられた研磨布等の研磨具で半導体ウェハの上下面を挟み込み、研磨面に研磨液を供給しながら研磨する。

【0003】との両面研磨に際しては、キャリアに大きな負荷がかかるために、通常、キャリア本体を金属板で形成して強度を確保している。また、この場合、半導体ウェハが金属に直接接触すると半導体ウェハにチッピングやワレが発生するため、ワーク保持用孔の内周面に樹脂製の枠をはめ込み、この樹脂製の枠に半導体ウェハを保持することでチッピングやワレを防止するようにして40いる。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかし、上記のよう に、樹脂製の枠をワーク収納孔にはめ込むようにしていると、この樹脂製枠の外周形状を精度の良いものとしなければならず、その加工に時間を要し、研磨工程に要するコストが高くなる要因となっていた。

【0005】また、この樹脂製枠とワーク収納孔との間は、単に接触しているだけであるため、研磨加工時に樹脂製枠はワークとともに連れ回るようになり、その連れ 50

回りによって樹脂製枠が徐々に変形するため、その耐久 性も低くなり、頻繁に交換しなければならず、この点か らも研磨工程に要するコストが引き上げられていた。 【0006】そとで、とのような樹脂製枠の連れ回りを 防止するために、ワーク収納孔の内周に凹部を形成し、 一方の樹脂製枠の外周に凸部を形成し、ワーク収納孔に 樹脂製枠をはめ込むとき、その凹部と凸部を互いに嵌合 させ、樹脂製枠をワーク収納孔側に係止させるようにし たものもある。このようにすると、確かに樹脂製枠の連 れ回りを防止することができるものの、ワーク収納孔に 凹部を、また樹脂製枠の外周に凸部をそれぞれ形成する 必要があり、その加工はより煩雑なものとなっていた。 【0007】との発明は上記に鑑み提案されたもので、 簡単にかつ短時間で作製でき、耐久性も向上でき、研磨 工程に要するコストを低減できる両面研磨用キャリアを 提供することを目的とする。

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するために、請求項1に記載の発明は、薄肉状のワークの両面研磨に使用する両面研磨用キャリアにおいて、ワーク収納孔を有する、金属からなるキャリア本体と、上記キャリア本体のワーク収納孔の内周面に融着固定して形成した、樹脂材からなるワーク保持部と、からなり、このワーク保持部に形成したワーク保持用孔にワークを保持するようにしたことを特徴としている。

【0009】また、請求項2に記載の発明は、上記した 請求項1に記載の発明の構成に加えて、上記ワーク保持 部は、ワーク収納孔に樹脂材を注入してワーク収納孔の 内周面に融着させ、その樹脂材を加圧成形して樹脂層を 形成し、その樹脂層にワーク保持用孔を開けて形成す る、ことを特徴としている。

【0010】また、請求項3に記載の発明は、上記した 請求項1または2に記載の発明の構成に加えて、上記ワーク収納孔は、一部に係止用の凹状部もしくは凸状部を 有する、ことを特徴としている。

[0011]

【発明の実施の形態】以下にこの発明の実施の形態を図面に基づいて詳細に説明する。

【0012】図1はこの発明の両面研磨用キャリアが使用される両面研磨装置の概略構成を部分的に示す縦断面図、図2はその両面研磨装置の概略構成を部分的に示す平面図で、図1のI-I矢視図、図3はこの発明の両面研磨用キャリアの構成を示す平面図である。これらの図において、両面研磨装置1は、例えばワークとしての半導体ウェハの両面を鏡面仕上げする装置であり、上下に相対向して設けられた下定盤2と上定盤3とを備えており、これらの各定盤2、3は、その対向面側にはそれぞれ研磨布2a、3aが取付けられるとともに、中心軸4まわりに駆動源(図示省略)によって回転する。

【0013】また、下定盤2中心には太陽歯車5が設け

られるとともに、周縁には内歯歯車6の歯部6aが臨ん でおり、この太陽歯車5と内歯歯車6の各歯部5a,6 aには、本発明に係る円盤状の両面研磨用キャリア7 (以下、単に「キャリア」という)の外周歯7aが嘲合 している。そして、このキャリア7には、詳細は後述す るようにワーク保持用孔73が複数形成され、このワー ク保持用孔73にキャリア7の板厚より厚い半導体ウェ ハ8を挿入して保持した後、この半導体ウェハ8を下定 盤2と上定盤3で挟み込み、太陽歯車5と内歯歯車6と によってキャリア7を自転させつつ公転させ、下定盤2 と上定盤3を相対方向に回転させて各研磨布2a、3a で研磨する。

【0014】その際、上定盤3の上部のノズル11から 研磨液を供給し、上定盤3に設けた貫通孔12を通して 研磨面に送り込む。キャリア7には、通孔79(図3) を設けており、との通孔79を通して下面側の研磨面に もまんべんなく研磨液が供給される。

【0015】キャリア7は、図3に示すように、複数の ワーク収納孔71…を有する、金属(例えばSK材やS US材) からなるキャリア本体70と、ワーク収納孔7 1…の内周面に融着固定して形成した、樹脂材からなる ワーク保持部72…とからなり、このワーク保持部72 …の各々はその内方にワーク保持用孔73…を有してい

【0016】そして、とのワーク保持部72は、ワーク 収納孔71に樹脂材を注入してワーク収納孔71の内周 面に融着させ、その樹脂材を加圧成形してワーク収納孔・ 71の全面に樹脂層を形成し、その樹脂層にワーク保持 用孔73を開けて形成されている。なお、ワーク保持部 72を形成する樹脂材には、例えばポリイミド、ポリア 30 ミド、ポリエチレン、ポリプロピレン、ポリアセター ル、エポキシ、ポリカーボ、ペットボトル材などが使用 される。また、ワーク収納孔71に注入する樹脂材の量 は、ワーク収納孔71の全体を埋めるだけの量とする。 【0017】図4は図3のII-II線断面図であり、 キャリア本体とワーク保持部との構成を示す図である。 との図において、ワーク保持部72は、ワーク収納孔7 1に注入した樹脂材によって、キャリア本体70側に融 着し一体化している。とのワーク保持部72の内方に形 成したワーク保持用孔73には、キャリア本体70およ 40 びワーク保持部72より厚みのある半導体ウェハ8が挿 入され、保持されている。

【0018】このように、この実施形態では、キャリア 本体70のワーク収納孔71に樹脂材を注入してワーク 保持部72を形成するので、従来の樹脂製枠の場合に比 べて、キャリア1をより簡単に形成することができ、加 工時間も短縮できるので、研磨工程に要するコストを低 減することができる。

【0019】また、ワーク保持部72は、キャリア本体

が半導体ウェハ8とともに連れ回って変形するようなこ とは発生せず、したがって、ワーク保持部72の耐久性 を大幅に向上させることができ、この点からも研磨工程 に要するコストを低減することができる。

【0020】また、キャリア本体70を金属で形成して いるので、研磨時にかかる大きな負荷にも耐えるだけの 十分な強度を確保することができ、したがって、研磨を 安定して行うことができる。

【0021】また、キャリア本体70を金属で形成して いるので、薄くしても強度を確保することができ、した がって、キャリア本体を樹脂で形成する場合に比べて、 半導体ウェハ8をより一層薄く研磨することも可能とな り、要求される厚さ寸法に柔軟に対応できるようにな

【0022】さらに、半導体ウェハ8は樹脂材で保持さ れるので、半導体ウェハ8のチッピングやワレを大幅に 低減することができる。

【0023】上記の説明では、キャリア本体70側のワ ーク収納孔71を円周状の形状とし、この円周に沿って ワーク保持部72を融着させるようにしたが、ワーク収 納孔71 に部分的に、図5 (A) に示すような係止用の 凹状部711、あるいは図5(B)に示すような係止用 の凸状部712を形成し、この形状のワーク収納孔71 に樹脂材を融着させるように構成してもよい。とのよう に構成することにより、ワーク保持部72はより一層キ ャリア本体70側に一体化し、ワーク保持部72の連れ 回り防止もより一層確実なものとなり、その耐久性もさ らに向上させることができる。

【0024】また、キャリア本体70を金属単体として 説明したが、この金属表面上に樹脂材をコーティングし て金属を被覆し、半導体ウェハ8が金属で汚染されるの を防止するようにしてもよい。

[0025]

【発明の効果】との発明は上記した構成からなるので、 以下に説明するような効果を奏することができる。

【0026】請求項1および請求項2に記載の発明で は、キャリア本体のワーク収納孔に樹脂材を注入してワ ーク保持部を形成するので、従来の樹脂製枠の場合に比 べて、キャリアをより簡単に形成することができ、加工 時間も短縮できるので、研磨工程に要するコストを低減 することができる。

【0027】また、ワーク保持部は、キャリア本体側に 一体的に融着しているので、ワーク保持部が研磨時に半 導体ウェハとともに連れ回って変形するようなことは発 生せず、したがって、ワーク保持部の耐久性を大幅に向 上させることができ、この点からも研磨工程に要するコ ストを低減することができる。

【0028】また、ワークが接触する部分以外の領域に は金属を用いているので、研磨時にかかる大きな負荷に 70側に一体的に融着しているので、ワーク保持部72 50 も耐えるだけの十分な強度を確保することができ、両面

研磨を安定して行うことができる。

【0029】請求項3に記載の発明では、ワーク収納孔に部分的に係止用の凹状部もしくは凸状部を設けたので、ワーク保持部はより一層キャリア本体側に一体化し、ワーク保持部の連れ回りもより一層確実に防止することができ、その耐久性もさらに向上させることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】との発明の両面研磨用キャリアが使用される両面研磨装置の概略構成を部分的に示す縦断面図である。 【図2】図1のI-I矢視図で、両面研磨装置の概略構成を部分的に示す平面図である。

【図3】 この発明の両面研磨用キャリアの構成を示す平面図である。

【図4】図3のII-II線断面図で、キャリア本体と ワーク保持部との構成を示す図である。

【図5】ワーク収納孔に係止用の凹状部もしくは凸状部を形成した例を示す図である。

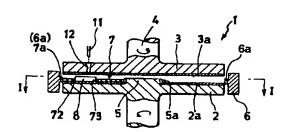
【符号の説明】

- 1 両面研磨装置
- 2 下定盤

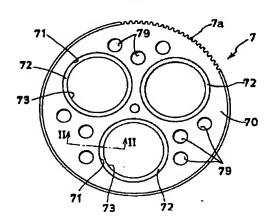
*2a 研磨布

- 3 上定盤
- 3 a 研磨布
- 4 中心軸
- 5 太陽歯車
- 5 a 歯部
- 6 内歯歯車
- 6 a 歯部
- 7 両面研磨用キャリア
- 10 7a 外周歯
 - 8 半導体ウェハ
 - 11 ノズル
 - 12 貫通孔
 - 70 キャリア本体
 - 71 ワーク収納孔
 - 72 ワーク保持部
 - 73 ワーク保持用孔
 - 79 通孔
 - 7 1 1 凹状部
- 20 712 凸状部

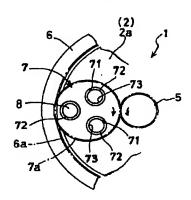
【図1】



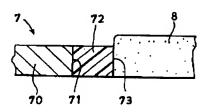
[図3]

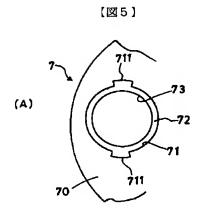


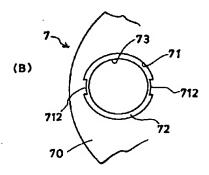
[図2]



[図4]







フロントページの続き

F ターム(参考) 3C058 AA07 AA18 AB01 AB04 AB06 AB08 AC04 CB02 CB05 DA06 DA09 DA18